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Advancement of women

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Anzhela **Korneliouk** (Belarus)

I. Introduction

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Advancement of women" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee held a substantive debate on the item jointly with item 108, entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the special session of the General Assembly entitled 'Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century'", at its 13th to 17th meetings, on 6, 9 and 10 October 2000, and took action on the item at its 24th, 28th, 30th, 43rd, 46th and 47th meetings on 16, 19 and 20 October and 1, 3 and 6 November. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/55/SR.13-17, 24, 28, 30, 43, 46 and 47).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions;[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/55/293);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/55/308);

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/55/38).

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(d) Report of the Secretary-General on trafficking in women and girls (A/55/322);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/55/385);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/55/399 and Corr.1);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/55/271);

(h) Letter dated 12 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Windhoek Declaration on the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (A/55/138-S/2000/693);

(i) Letter dated 29 September 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Chairperson's statement on the meeting of the Asian Regional Initiative against Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, held at Manila from 29 to 31 March 2000 (A/C.3/55/3);

(j) Letter dated 3 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/55/4).

4. At the 13th meeting, on 6 October, a statement was made by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (see A/C.3/55/SR.13).

5. At the same meeting, introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women, the Deputy Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (see A/C.3/55/SR.13).

6. Also at the 13th meeting, a statement was made by the Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (see A/C.3/55/SR.13).

7. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the Deputy Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women responded to questions raised by the representative of Cuba (see A/C.3/55/SR.13).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.11/Rev.1

8. At the 43rd meeting, on 1 November, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France,

Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour" (A/C.3/55/L.11/Rev.1). Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia, Malta, Malawi, Namibia, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova and Thailand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At the 46th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of the Netherlands orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, after the words "committed in the name of honour", the words "a common feature of which is premeditation," were inserted, and after the words "to provide protection to the victims", the words "and that the failure to do so constitutes a human rights violation" were deleted;

(b) The fifth preambular paragraph, reading:

"*Noting* general recommendation 19 concerning violence against women adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women"

was deleted;

(c) In the eighth preambular paragraph, the words "fundamental changes in societal attitudes are required, and underlining" were replaced by the words "awareness campaigns through print and electronic media, as well as educational programmes, are required to underline";

(d) In operative paragraph 1, the words "those that are identified in paragraph 96 (a) of the outcome document" were replaced by the words "crimes that are identified in the outcome document", and the words "crimes against women committed in the name of honour, which take many different forms" were replaced by the words "crimes against women committed in the name of honour, a common feature of which is premeditation and which take many different forms";

(e) In operative paragraph 7, after the words "elimination of the crimes in question", the words "and on the issue of crimes of passion" were inserted.

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Jordan proposed oral amendments to the draft resolution, by which:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the word "premeditated" would be inserted before the words "crimes against women committed in the name of honour";

(b) In operative paragraph 1, the words "those that are identified in paragraph 96 (a)" would be replaced by the words "those that are identified as crimes in paragraph 96 (a)", and the word "premeditated" would be inserted before the words "crimes against women committed in the name of honour".

11. Also at the 46th meeting, the Committee rejected the amendments by a recorded vote of 22 to 80, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Against:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining:

Belarus, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Kazakhstan, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey.

12. Before action was taken on the amendments, statements were made by the representatives of Canada (also on behalf of Australia, New Zealand, Norway and the Republic of Korea) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see A/C.3/55/SR.46).

13. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Egypt, Cuba and Pakistan (see A/C.3/55/SR.46).

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.11/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 120 to none, with 25 abstentions (see para. 35, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of

Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, China, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates.

15. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Azerbaijan; after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) (see A/C.3/55/SR.46).

16. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Jordan, Mexico, Egypt, Indonesia, Cuba, Yemen, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kuwait, India, China, Bangladesh, Oman, Ethiopia, El Salvador and the United States of America (see A/C.3/55/SR.46).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.12

17. At the 24th meeting, on 16 October, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Traffic in women and girls" (A/C.3/55/L.12). Subsequently, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, the Congo, Croatia, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Israel, Jamaica, Latvia, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Namibia, Norway, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uzbekistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

18. At its 28th meeting, on 19 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.12 without a vote (see para. 35, draft resolution II).

19. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America (see A/C.3/55/SR.28).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.13/Rev.1

20. At the 43rd meeting, on 1 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Elimination of all forms of violence, including crimes against women" (A/C.3/55/L.13/Rev.1). Subsequently, Brunei Darussalam, Maldives, Thailand and Uzbekistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

21. At the 46th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of Algeria orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"*Reaffirming also* the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled 'Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century', which, inter alia, calls for the elimination of violence against women and girls, especially all forms of commercial sexual exploitation as well as economic exploitation, including trafficking in women and children, female infanticide, crimes committed in the name of honour, crimes committed in the name of passion, racially motivated crimes, the abduction and sale of children, dowry-related violence and deaths, acid attacks and harmful traditional or customary practices, such as female genital mutilation, and early and forced marriages",

was divided into two paragraphs, so that the new fourth preambular paragraph read as follows:

"*Reaffirming also* the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled 'Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century'"

and the new fifth preambular paragraph read as follows:

"*Reaffirming further* the call for the elimination of violence against women and girls, especially all forms of commercial sexual exploitation as well as economic exploitation, including trafficking in women and children,

female infanticide, crimes committed in the name of honour, crimes committed in the name of passion, racially motivated crimes, the abduction and sale of children, dowry-related violence and deaths, acid attacks and harmful traditional or customary practices, such as female genital mutilation, and early and forced marriages";

(b) In the former fifth preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs 2, 6, 8 and 9, the words "all forms of violence, including crimes against women" were replaced by the words "all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled 'Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century'";

(c) In operative paragraph 4, the words "combating violence including violence against women and girls" were replaced by the words "combating violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled 'Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century'", and the words "measures taken by Governments for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence and crimes against women" were replaced by the words "measures taken by Governments for their prevention and elimination";

(d) In operative paragraph 5, the words "all forms of violence including crimes against women" were replaced by the words "all forms of violence against women, whether occurring in public or private life";

(e) In operative paragraph 10, the words "to devote equal attention" were replaced by the words "to further devote equal attention" and the words "all forms of violence, including crimes against women" were replaced by the words "all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled 'Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century'".

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.13/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 35, draft resolution III).

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Canada (also on behalf of Australia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway and the Republic of Korea), France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Brazil, the Republic of Korea, Chile and Jordan (see A/C.3/55/SR.46).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.14

24. At the 24th meeting, on 16 October, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovenia, South Africa,

Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system" (A/C.3/55/L.14), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* Articles 1 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as Article 8, which provides that the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs,

"*Recalling also* the goal, contained in the Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, of the achievement of overall gender equality, particularly at the Professional level and above, by the year 2000,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 54/139 of 17 December 1999 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

"*Welcoming* Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/46 of 20 April 2000 on integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system, in particular paragraph 11, which recognizes that gender mainstreaming will strongly benefit from the enhanced and full participation of women, including at the higher level of decision-making in the United Nations system,

"*Taking note* of the recommendations made by the women Heads of State and Government and women heads of United Nations agencies at their meeting on 5 September 2000, just prior to the United Nations Millennium Summit, to improve female representation within the United Nations system, especially at senior levels,

"*Taking note also* of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the in-depth evaluation of the advancement of women programme and, in particular, its recommendation that an updated Secretary-General's bulletin on policies to achieve gender equality in the United Nations be issued,

"*Welcoming* the decision of the Secretary-General to include, in the performance appraisal of managers, information on the opportunities presented for the selection of women candidates and on progress made in improving women's representation, including through efforts made to identify women candidates,

"*Taking into account* the continuing lack of representation or under-representation of women from certain countries, in particular from developing countries, including, inter alia, least developed countries and small island developing States, and from countries with economies in transition,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of those departments and offices that have achieved the goal of gender balance, as well as of those departments that have met or exceeded the goal of 50 per cent in the selection of women candidates for vacant posts in the past year,

"*Welcoming* progress made in improving the representation of women at the P-5 level, but expressing concern that progress in improving the representation of women at the senior and policy-making levels has slowed,

that the percentage of women appointed and promoted to the P-4 level has declined and at the slow incremental pace at which the overall representation of women in the Secretariat has increased,

"*Expressing concern* that there are currently no women acting as special representatives or envoys,

"*Taking note* of the fact that the statistics on the representation of women in the organizations of the United Nations system are not fully up to date,

"1. *Welcomes*:

"(a) The report of the Secretary-General and the actions contained therein;

"(b) The ongoing personal commitment of the Secretary-General to meeting the goal of gender equality and his assurance that gender balance will be given the highest priority in his continuing efforts to bring about a new management culture in the Organization including full implementation of the special measures for the achievement of gender equality;

"(c) The pledge of the Executive Heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to meet the gender equality goals set out in the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action;

"(d) The actions agreed upon by the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", to ensure the full and equal participation of women at all levels of decision-making in the United Nations system;

"(e) The inclusion of the objective of improving gender balance in action plans on human resources management for individual departments and offices, and encourages further cooperation between heads of departments and offices, the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Office of Human Resources Management in the implementation of these plans, which include specific targets and strategies for improving women's representation in individual departments;

"(f) The designation of focal points for women in United Nations peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the focal points are designated at a sufficiently high level and enjoy full access to senior management in the mission area;

"(g) The continued provision of specific training programmes on gender mainstreaming and gender issues in the workplace, tailored to meet the special needs of individual departments, commends those heads of departments and offices who have launched gender training for their managers and staff, and strongly encourages those who have not yet organized such training to do so by the end of the biennium;

"2. *Reaffirms* the urgent goal of achieving 50/50 gender distribution in all categories of posts within the United Nations system, especially at the D-1 level and above, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, and also taking into account the continuing lack of representation or under-representation of women from certain countries, in

particular from developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

"3. *Regrets* that the goal of 50/50 gender distribution will not be met by the end of the year 2000, and urges the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts to realize significant progress towards this goal in the near future;

"4. *Expresses concern* that, in five departments and offices of the Secretariat, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, women still account for less than 30 per cent of staff, and encourages them to intensify their efforts to meet the goal of gender balance;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to:

"(a) Develop innovative recruitment strategies to identify and attract suitably qualified women candidates, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, other Member States which are unrepresented or under-represented in the Secretariat and in occupations in which women are under-represented;

"(b) Continue to monitor closely the progress made by departments and offices in meeting the goal of gender balance and to ensure that the appointment and promotion of suitably qualified women will not be less than 50 per cent until the goal of 50/50 gender distribution is met, including through full implementation of the special measures for women and the further development of mechanisms to effectively encourage, monitor and assess the performance of programme managers in meeting targets for improving women's representation;

"(c) Enable the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women to monitor effectively and facilitate progress in the implementation of the departmental action plans for the achievement of gender balance and the special measures for women, including by ensuring access to the information required to carry out that work;

"(d) Intensify his efforts to create, within existing resources, a gender-sensitive work environment supportive of the needs of his staff, both women and men, including through the development of policies for flexible working time, flexible workplace arrangements and child-care and elder-care needs, as well as through the provision of more comprehensive information to prospective candidates and new recruits on spouse employment opportunities and the expansion of gender-sensitivity training in all departments, offices and duty stations;

"(e) Strengthen further the policy against harassment including sexual harassment, inter alia, by ensuring the full implementation of the guidelines for its application at Headquarters and in the field;

"6. *Strongly encourages* the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, especially in matters related to peacekeeping, peace-building, preventative diplomacy and economic and social development, as well as in operational

activities, including as resident coordinators, and to appoint more women to other high-level positions;

"7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to continue to develop common approaches on retaining women, inter-agency mobility and the improvement of career development opportunities;

"8. *Strongly encourages* Member States to:

"(a) Support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to achieve the goal of 50/50 gender distribution, especially at the D-1 level and above, by identifying and regularly submitting more women candidates for appointment to intergovernmental, judicial and expert bodies; identifying and proposing national recruitment sources that will assist the organizations of the United Nations system in identifying suitable women candidates, in particular from developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and encouraging more women to apply for positions within the Secretariat, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes and the regional commissions, including in areas in which women are under-represented, such as peacekeeping, peace-building and other non-traditional areas;

"(b) Identify women candidates for assignment to peacekeeping missions and to improve the representation of women in military and civilian police contingents;

"9. *Encourages* Member States to appoint suitably qualified female permanent representatives to United Nations missions and suitably qualified female heads of delegations dealing with major economic, social, security, human rights and humanitarian issues;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution, including by providing up-to-date statistics on the number and percentage of women in all organizational units and at all levels throughout the United Nations system and on the implementation of departmental action plans for the achievement of gender balance, to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fifth session and to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session."

Subsequently, Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, the Congo, Croatia, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, the Federated States of Micronesia, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, the Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, the Sudan, Swaziland, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Venezuela joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

25. At the 30th meeting, on 20 October, the representative of Canada orally revised the draft resolution.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.14, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 35, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.15

27. At the 24th meeting, on 16 October, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" (A/C.3/55/L.15). Subsequently, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Burkina Faso, the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Guyana, Israel, Malaysia, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Togo, Uganda and Uzbekistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

28. At its 28th meeting, on 19 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.15, without a vote (see para. 35, draft resolution V).

29. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Singapore, the United States of America and Jordan (see A/C.3/55/SR.28).

F. Draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.16/Rev.1

30. At the 43rd meeting, on 1 November, the representative of Nigeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, and Mexico, introduced a draft resolution entitled "The critical situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (A/C.3/55/L.16/Rev.1). Subsequently, Austria, Croatia, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Spain and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

31. At its 47th meeting, on 6 November, the Committee had before it a statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.3/55/L.33).

32. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.16/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 35, draft resolution VI).

33. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America (see A/C.3/55/SR.47).

G. Draft decision proposed by the Chairperson

34. At the 47th meeting, on 6 November, on the proposal of the Chairperson, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (see A/55/271) (see para. 36).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

35. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, as stated in the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming also their obligations under later human rights instruments, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[4] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[5]

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[6] as well as the Beijing Declaration[7] and Platform for Action[8] adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, and recalling the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[9]

Bearing in mind also that crimes against women committed in the name of honour, a common feature of which is premeditation, are a human rights issue and that States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish the perpetrators of such crimes and to provide protection to the victims,

Aware that inadequate understanding of the root causes of all violence against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, and inadequate data on such violence hinder informed policy analysis, both at the domestic and at the international level, and efforts to eliminate such violence,

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[2] Resolution 217 A (III).
[3] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[4] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[5] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[6] Resolution 48/104.
[7] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.
[8] Ibid., annex II.
[9] See resolution S-23/3.

Noting relevant paragraphs in recent reports of the special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences,[10] extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,[11] and the independence of judges and lawyers[12] and of the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on traditional practices affecting the health of women and girls, its causes and consequences,[13]

Recalling relevant paragraphs in Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2000/45 and 2000/31,[14] as well as in resolution 2000/10 of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

Emphasizing that the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour requires greater efforts and commitment from Governments and the international community, inter alia, by international cooperation efforts and civil society, including non-governmental and community organizations, and that awareness campaigns through print and electronic media, as well as educational programmes, are required to underline the importance of the empowerment of women as a tool,

1. *Expresses its concern* at the fact that women continue to be victims of various forms of violence, including crimes that are identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", and at the continuing occurrence in all regions of the world of such violence, including crimes against women committed in the name of honour, a common feature of which is premeditation and which take many different forms, and also expresses its concern at the fact that some perpetrators assume that they have some justification for committing such crimes;

2. *Welcomes* the activities of States aimed at the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, including the adoption of amendments to relevant national laws relating to such crimes, the effective implementation of such laws and national campaigns, all of which in some countries have already led to a decrease in the incidence of these crimes;

3. *Also welcomes* the efforts, such as concrete projects, undertaken by United Nations bodies, programmes and organizations, including the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, to address the issue of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, and encourages them to coordinate their efforts, and further welcomes the work carried out by civil society, including non-governmental organizations, such as women's organizations, grass-roots movements and individuals, in raising awareness of such crimes and their harmful effects;

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[10] E/CN.4/2000/68 and Add.1-5.

[11] A/55/288.

[12] E/CN.4/2000/61 and Corr.1.

[13] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/11, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1999/14 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/17.

[14] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 3* (E/2000/23), chap. II, sect. A.

4. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To implement their relevant obligations under international human rights law, and to implement specific international commitments, inter alia, under the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;

(b) To intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate crimes against women committed in the name of honour, which take many different forms, by using legislative, educational, social and other measures, including the dissemination of information, and to involve, among others, public opinion leaders, educators, religious leaders, chiefs, traditional leaders and the media in awareness-raising campaigns;

(c) To encourage, support and implement measures and programmes aimed at increasing the knowledge and the understanding of the causes and consequences of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, among those responsible for enforcing the law and implementing policies, such as police personnel, judicial workers and health personnel;

(d) To establish, strengthen or facilitate, where possible, support services to respond to the needs of actual and potential victims by, inter alia, providing for them the appropriate protection, safe shelter, counselling, legal aid, rehabilitation and reintegration into society;

(e) To create, strengthen or facilitate institutional mechanisms so that victims and others can report such crimes in a safe and confidential environment, and encourages States to gather and disseminate statistical information on the occurrence of such crimes;

5. *Invites* the international community, including United Nations bodies, programmes and organizations, inter alia, through the technical assistance and advisory services programmes of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, to support the efforts of all countries, at their request, aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for preventing crimes against women committed in the name of honour and at addressing their root causes;

6. *Encourages* the relevant human rights treaty bodies to continue to address this issue, where appropriate;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the subject of the present resolution, including on initiatives taken by States to work towards the elimination of the crimes in question and on the issue of crimes of passion.

Draft resolution II
Traffic in women and girls

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[15] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against

[15] Resolution 217 A (III).

Women,[16] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[18] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[19] and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[20]

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[21] particularly the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[22] and the increasing number of Member States that have signed and ratified these Optional Protocols,

Recalling all previous resolutions on the problem of the traffic in women and girls adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,[23] as well as the agreed conclusions on violence against women adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-second session on 13 March 1998,[24] and the recommendations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery adopted by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session, in August 1998,[25]

Reaffirming the provisions of the outcomes of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993,[26] the International Conference on Population and Development,[27] the World Summit for Social Development,[28] the Fourth World Conference on Women,[29] the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", held in New York from 5 to 9 June 2000,[30] and the twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 to 30 June 2000,[31] as well as the

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[16] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[17] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[18] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[19] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[20] Resolution 48/104.

[21] See resolution 54/263.

[22] Ibid., annex II.

[23] Resolution 317 (IV).

[24] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/1998/27 and Corr.1), chap. I.

[25] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/L.11/Add.1, chap. II, sect. A, resolution 1998/19, and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/14, sect. VI.B.

[26] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[27] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[28] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[29] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[30] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), chap. III.

[31] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-24/8/Rev.1), chap. III.

Ninth[32] and Tenth[33] United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, pertaining to the traffic in women and girls,

Welcoming the inclusion of gender-related crimes in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted on 17 July 1998 by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court,[34]

Taking note of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in particular its elaboration of a protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Reaffirming that sexual violence and trafficking in women and girls for purposes of economic exploitation, sexual exploitation through prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation and contemporary forms of slavery are serious violations of human rights,

Seriously concerned at the increasing number of women and girl children, particularly from developing countries and from some countries with economies in transition, who are being trafficked to developed countries, as well as within and between regions and States, and acknowledging that the problem of trafficking also includes the victimizing of boys,

Welcoming bilateral and regional cooperation mechanisms and initiatives to address the problem of trafficking in women and girls,

Welcoming also the efforts of participating Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations at the Asian Regional Initiative against Trafficking in Women and Children, meeting in Manila in March 2000, to develop a regional action plan against trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Welcoming further the efforts of the European Union to develop a comprehensive European policy and programmes on trafficking in human beings, as expressed in the conclusions of the European Council of Tampere, Finland, 15 and 16 October 1999, and the activities of the Council of Europe and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in this field,

Acknowledging the work being done by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in compiling information on the scale and complexity of the problem of trafficking, in providing shelter for trafficked women and children, and in effecting their voluntary repatriation to their countries of origin,

Recognizing that global efforts, including international cooperation and technical assistance programmes, to eradicate trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, demand strong political commitment by and the active cooperation of all Governments of countries of origin, transit and destination,

Deeply concerned about the unabated use of new information technologies, including the Internet, for purposes of prostitution, child pornography, paedophilia

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[32] See A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1.

[33] See A/CONF.187/15.

[34] See A/CONF.183/9, art. 8.

and any other forms of sexual exploitation of children, trafficking in women as brides and sex tourism,

Gravely concerned at the increasing activities of transnational criminal organizations and others that profit from international trafficking in women and children without regard to dangerous and inhumane conditions and in flagrant violation of domestic laws and international standards,

Stressing once again the need for Governments to provide standard humanitarian treatment to trafficked persons consistent with human rights standards,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on activities of United Nations bodies and other international organizations pertaining to the problem of trafficking in women and girls;[35]

2. *Welcomes* the steps taken by human rights treaty bodies, the special rapporteurs and subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, other United Nations bodies, and international, intergovernmental and governmental organizations, within their mandates, as well as non-governmental organizations, to address the problem of trafficking in women and girls, and encourages them to continue doing so and to share their knowledge and best practices as widely as possible;

3. *Urges* Governments to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors, that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour, in order to eliminate trafficking in women, including by strengthening existing legislation with a view to providing better protection of the rights of women and girls and to punishing perpetrators, through both criminal and civil measures;

4. *Also urges* Governments to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in women and girls through a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy consisting of, inter alia, legislative measures, prevention campaigns, information exchange, assistance and protection for and reintegration of the victims and prosecution of all the offenders involved, including intermediaries;

5. *Encourages* Member States to conclude bilateral, subregional, regional and international agreements, as well as undertake initiatives, including regional initiatives, to address the problem of trafficking in women and girls, such as the Asian Regional Initiative against Trafficking in Women and Children Action Plan for the Asia-Pacific Region and the European Union initiatives on a comprehensive European policy and programmes on trafficking in human beings as expressed in the conclusions of the European Council of Tampere, and the activities of the Council of Europe and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in this field;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments to criminalize trafficking in women and children, particularly girls, in all its forms, to condemn and penalize all those offenders involved, including intermediaries, whether their offence was committed in their own or in a foreign country, while ensuring that the victims of those practices are not penalized, and to penalize persons in authority found guilty of sexually assaulting victims of trafficking in their custody;

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[35] A/55/322.

7. *Invites* Governments to consider setting up or strengthening a national coordinating mechanism, for example, a national rapporteur or an inter-agency body, with the participation of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to encourage the exchange of information and to report on data, root causes, factors and trends in violence against women, in particular trafficking;

8. *Urges* concerned Governments, in cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support and allocate resources for programmes to strengthen preventive action, in particular education and campaigns to increase public awareness of the issue at the national and grass-roots levels;

9. *Calls upon* concerned Governments to allocate resources to provide comprehensive programmes designed to heal, rehabilitate and reintegrate into society and communities victims of trafficking, including through job training, legal assistance and health care, and by taking measures to cooperate with non-governmental organizations to provide for the social, medical and psychological care of the victims;

10. *Encourages* Governments, in cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to undertake campaigns aimed at clarifying opportunities, limitations and rights in the event of migration so as to enable women to make informed decisions and to prevent them from becoming victims of trafficking;

11. *Also encourages* Governments to intensify collaboration with non-governmental organizations to develop and implement programmes for effective counselling, training and reintegration into society of victims of trafficking, and programmes that provide shelter and helplines to victims or potential victims;

12. *Invites* Governments to take steps, including witness protection programmes, to enable women who are victims of trafficking to make complaints to the police and to be available when required by the criminal justice system, and to ensure that during this time women have access to social, medical, financial and legal assistance, and protection, as appropriate;

13. *Also invites* Governments to consider preventing, within the legal framework and in accordance with national policies, victims of trafficking, in particular women and girls, from being prosecuted for their illegal entry or residence, taking into account that they are victims of exploitation;

14. *Further invites* Governments to encourage Internet service providers to adopt or strengthen self-regulatory measures to promote the responsible use of the Internet with a view to eliminating trafficking in women and children, in particular girls;

15. *Stresses* the need for a global approach to eradicate trafficking in women and children and the importance, in this regard, of systematic data collection and comprehensive studies, and encourages Governments to develop systematic data-collection methods and to continuously update information on trafficking in women and girls, including the analysis of the modus operandi of trafficking syndicates;

16. *Urges* Governments to strengthen national programmes to combat trafficking in women and girls through sustained bilateral, regional and international cooperation, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices, and invites Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations, intergovernmental

and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to undertake collaborative and joint research and studies on traffic in women and girls that can serve as a basis for policy formulation or change;

17. *Invites* Governments, once again, with the support of the United Nations, to formulate training manuals for law enforcement and medical personnel and judicial officers who handle cases of trafficked women and girls, taking into account current research and materials on traumatic stress and gender-sensitive counselling techniques, with a view to sensitizing them to the special needs of victims;

18. *Invites* State parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[16] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[19] and the International Covenants on Human Rights[17] to include information and statistics on trafficking in women and girls as part of their national reports to their respective committees;

19. *Encourages* Governments as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the human rights treaty bodies, the special rapporteurs, especially the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants, and subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant United Nations bodies, within their respective mandates, to participate in and contribute to the work of the twenty-sixth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery in 2001, which will focus on the issue of trafficking;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to compile, as reference and guidance, successful interventions and strategies in addressing the various dimensions of the problem of trafficking in women and children, particularly girls, based on reports, research and other materials from within the United Nations, including the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, as well as from outside the United Nations, and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

Draft resolution III
Elimination of all forms of violence, including crimes against women

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which, inter alia, calls for international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[36] the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,[37] the Declaration on the

[36] Resolution 217 A (III).
[37] Resolution 2263 (XXII).

Elimination of Violence against Women,[38] the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[39] the Beijing Declaration[40] and Platform for Action[41] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[42] and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[43]

Reaffirming the obligations of all States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, as enunciated in the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming also the obligations of States parties under international human rights instruments, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[44] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[45] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[46] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[47] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[48] and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[49]

Reaffirming also the outcome document[50] of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",

Reaffirming further the call for the elimination of violence against women and girls, especially all forms of commercial sexual exploitation as well as economic exploitation, including trafficking in women and children, female infanticide, crimes committed in the name of honour, crimes committed in the name of passion, racially motivated crimes, the abduction and sale of children, dowry-related violence and deaths, acid attacks and harmful traditional or customary practices, such as female genital mutilation and early and forced marriages,

Stressing the importance of the empowerment of women as a tool to eliminate all forms of violence against women including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,

1. *Expresses deep concern* at the persistence of various forms of violence and crimes against women in all parts of the world, especially all forms of commercial sexual exploitation as well as economic exploitation, including trafficking in women and children, female infanticide, crimes committed in the name of honour, crimes committed in the name of passion, racially motivated

[38] Resolution 48/104.
[39] Resolution 1904 (XVIII).
[40] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.
[41] Ibid., annex II.
[42] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[43] Resolution 55/2.
[44] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[45] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[46] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.
[47] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[48] Resolution 39/46, annex.
[49] Resolution 45/158, annex.
[50] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A-S/23/10/Rev.1), chap. III.

crimes, the abduction and sale of children, dowry-related violence and deaths, forced marriages, acid attacks and harmful traditional or customary practices, such as female genital mutilation and early and forced marriages;

2. *Stresses* that all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, are obstacles to the advancement and empowerment of women, and reaffirms that violence against women both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Also stresses* the need to treat all forms of violence against women and girls of all ages as a criminal offence punishable by law, including violence based on all forms of discrimination;

4. *Reaffirms* that there is increased awareness of and commitment to preventing and combating violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and in this context, welcomes various legal, administrative and other measures taken by Governments for their prevention and elimination, and calls for high priority to be attached to the further strengthening of such measures;

5. *Urges* Member States to strengthen awareness and preventive measures for the elimination of all forms of violence against women, whether occurring in public or private life, by encouraging and supporting public campaigns to enhance awareness about the unacceptability and social costs of violence against women, inter alia, through educational and media campaigns in cooperation with educators, community leaders and the electronic and print media;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* of the work being done by non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, community-based organizations and individuals, in raising awareness about the economic, social and psychological costs of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and in this regard, encourages Governments to continue their support to the work of the non-governmental organizations in addressing this issue;

7. *Calls upon* States to fulfil their obligations under the relevant human rights instruments and implement the Beijing Platform for Action as well as the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;

8. *Encourages* the States parties to include in their reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other relevant treaty bodies, wherever possible, sex-disaggregated data and information on measures taken or initiated to eliminate all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;

9. *Urges* relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their mandates, to assist countries, upon their request, in their efforts aimed at the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and, in this regard, expresses its appreciation of the work being done by the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund

and the United Nations Development Fund for Women and other relevant funds and programmes aimed at preventing and eliminating violence against women and girls;

10. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences, to further devote equal attention to all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, in her work and her reports, within her mandate, to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on this matter to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

Draft resolution IV
Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 1 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as Article 8, which provides that the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs,

Recalling also the goal, contained in the Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,[51] of the achievement of overall gender equality, particularly at the Professional level and above, by the year 2000,

Recalling further its resolution 54/139 of 17 December 1999 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/46 of 20 April 2000[52] on integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system, in particular paragraph 11, which recognizes that gender mainstreaming will strongly benefit from the enhanced and full participation of women, including at the higher level of decision-making in the United Nations system,

Taking note also of the recommendations made by the women heads of State and Government and women heads of United Nations agencies at their meeting on 5 September 2000, just prior to the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, to improve female representation within the United Nations system, especially at senior levels,

Welcoming the decision of the Secretary-General to include, in the performance appraisal of managers, information on the opportunities presented for the selection of women candidates and on progress made in improving women's representation, including efforts made to identify women candidates,

Taking into account the continuing lack of representation or under-representation of women from certain countries, in particular from developing

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[51] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[52] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 3* (E/2000/23), chap. II, sect. A.

countries, including least developed countries and small island developing States, and from countries with economies in transition,

Taking note with appreciation of those departments and offices that have achieved the goal of gender balance, as well as of those departments that have met or exceeded the goal of 50 per cent in the selection of women candidates for vacant posts in the past year,

Welcoming progress made in improving the representation of women at some levels of the Secretariat, but expressing concern that progress in improving the representation of women at the senior and policy-making levels has slowed, that the percentage of women appointed and promoted to one particular level has declined, and also expressing concern at the slow incremental pace at which the overall representation of women in the Secretariat has increased,

Expressing concern that there are currently no women acting as special representatives or envoys,

Taking note of the fact that the statistics on the representation of women in the organizations of the United Nations system are not fully up to date,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General and the actions contained therein;[53]

2. *Reaffirms* the urgent goal of achieving 50/50 gender distribution in all categories of posts within the United Nations system, especially at the senior and policy-making levels, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, and also taking into account the continuing lack of representation or under-representation of women from certain countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

3. *Welcomes*:

(a) The ongoing personal commitment of the Secretary-General to meeting the goal of gender equality and his assurance that gender balance will be given the highest priority in his continuing efforts to bring about a new management culture in the Organization, including full implementation of the special measures for the achievement of gender equality;[54]

[53] A/55/399 and Corr.1.

[54] ST/AI/1999/9.

(b) The pledge of the Executive Heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to meet the gender equality goals set out in the Beijing Declaration[55] and the Platform for Action;[56]

(c) The actions agreed upon by the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", to ensure the full and equal participation of women at all levels of decision-making in the United Nations system;[57]

(d) The inclusion of the objective of improving gender balance in action plans on human resources management for individual departments and offices, and encourages further cooperation between heads of departments and offices, the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat in the implementation of these plans, which include specific targets and strategies for improving women's representation in individual departments;

(e) The designation of focal points for women in United Nations peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the focal points are designated at a sufficiently high level and enjoy full access to senior management in the mission area;

(f) The continued provision of specific training programmes on gender mainstreaming and gender issues in the workplace, tailored to meet the special needs of individual departments, commending those heads of departments and offices who have launched gender training for their managers and staff, and strongly encouraging those who have not yet organized such training to do so by the end of the biennium;

4. *Regrets* that the goal of 50/50 gender distribution will not be met by the end of the year 2000, and urges the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts to realize significant progress towards this goal in the near future;

5. *Expresses concern* that, in five departments and offices of the Secretariat, women still account for less than 30 per cent of staff, and encourages the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to meet the goal of gender balance within all departments and offices of the Secretariat;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General in order, inter alia, to achieve the goal of 50/50 gender distribution with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations:

(a) To identify and attract suitably qualified women candidates, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in other Member States that are unrepresented or under-represented in the Secretariat and in occupations in which women are under-represented;

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[55] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[56] Ibid., annex II.

[57] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), chap. III.

(b) To continue to monitor closely the progress made by departments and offices in meeting the goal of gender balance and to ensure that the appointment and promotion of suitably qualified women will not be less than 50 per cent until the goal of 50/50 gender distribution is met, inter alia through full implementation of the special measures for women and the further development of monitoring and assessment mechanisms to meet targets for improving women's representation;

(c) To enable the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women to monitor effectively and facilitate progress in the implementation of the departmental action plans for the achievement of gender balance and the special measures for women, inter alia, by ensuring access to the information required to carry out that work;

(d) To intensify his efforts to create, within existing resources, a gender-sensitive work environment supportive of the needs of his staff, both women and men, including the development of policies for flexible working time, flexible workplace arrangements and child-care and elder-care needs, as well as the provision of more comprehensive information to prospective candidates and new recruits on employment opportunities for spouses and the expansion of gender-sensitivity training in all departments, offices and duty stations;

(e) To strengthen further the policy against harassment, including sexual harassment, inter alia, by ensuring the full implementation of the guidelines for its application at Headquarters and in the field;

7. *Strongly encourages* the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, especially in matters related to peacekeeping, peace-building, preventative diplomacy and economic and social development, as well as in operational activities, including appointment as resident coordinators, and to appoint more women to other high-level positions;

8. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to continue to develop common approaches for retaining women, inter-agency mobility and the improvement of career development opportunities;

9. *Strongly encourages* Member States:

(a) To support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to achieve the goal of 50/50 gender distribution, especially at senior and policy-making levels, by identifying and regularly submitting more women candidates for appointment to intergovernmental, judicial and expert bodies; identifying and proposing national recruitment sources that will assist the organizations of the United Nations system in identifying suitable women candidates, in particular from developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and encouraging more women to apply for positions within the Secretariat, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes and the regional commissions, including positions in areas in which women are under-represented, such as peacekeeping, peace-building and other non-traditional areas;

(b) To identify women candidates for assignment to peacekeeping missions and to improve the representation of women in military and civilian police contingents;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution, inter alia by providing up-to-date statistics on the number and percentage of women in all organizational units and at all levels throughout the United Nations system, and on the implementation of departmental action plans for the achievement of gender balance, to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fifth session and to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Draft resolution V
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/137 of 17 December 1999 and 54/4 of 6 October 1999,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[58] in which the Conference reaffirmed that the human rights of women and the girl child were an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights,

Acknowledging the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to the promotion and protection of the human rights of women, which includes the integration of the human rights of women into the mainstream of United Nations activities system-wide,

Welcoming the Political Declaration and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", in particular paragraph 68 (c) and (d),[59] concerning the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto,

Recalling that in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[60] Heads of State and Government resolved to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[61]

Welcoming the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, but concerned about the remaining challenges,

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[58] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[59] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), chap. III.

[60] Resolution 55/2.

[61] Resolution 34/180, annex.

Welcoming also the growing number of States parties to the Convention, which now stands at one hundred sixty-six,

Welcoming further the adoption and opening for signature, ratification and accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[62] and the subsequent entry into force of the Optional Protocol, thereby fulfilling a goal of the Beijing Platform for Action,[63]

Bearing in mind the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women that national reports should include information on the implementation of the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, in accordance with paragraph 323 of the Platform for Action,

Having considered the report of the Committee on its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions,[64]

Expressing concern at the great number of reports that are overdue and that continue to be overdue, in particular initial reports, which constitutes an obstacle to the full implementation of the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;[65]

2. *Expresses disappointment* that universal ratification of the Convention has not been achieved by the year 2000, and urges all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of full compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Welcomes* the fact that, as at 22 September 2000, ten States had become parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, thereby allowing it to enter into force on 22 December 2000;

5. *Urges* States parties to consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol;

6. *Notes* that some States parties have modified their reservations, expresses satisfaction that some reservations have been withdrawn, and urges States parties to limit the extent of any reservations they lodge to the Convention, to formulate any such reservations as precisely and as narrowly as possible, to ensure that no reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or otherwise incompatible with international treaty law, to review their reservations regularly with a view to withdrawing them and to withdraw reservations that are contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention or that are otherwise incompatible with international treaty law;

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[62] Resolution 54/4, annex.

[63] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[64] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/55/38), parts one and two.

[65] A/55/308

7. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to make every possible effort to submit their reports on the implementation of the Convention in accordance with article 18 thereof and with the guidelines provided by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and to cooperate fully with the Committee in the presentation of their reports;

8. *Encourages* the Secretariat to extend further technical assistance to States parties, upon their request, in the preparation of reports, in particular initial reports, and invites Governments to contribute to these efforts;

9. *Commends* the Committee on its contributions to the effective implementation of the Convention;

10. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures so that acceptance of the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention by a two-thirds majority of States parties can be reached as soon as possible in order for the amendment to enter into force;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the additional meeting time that allows the Committee to hold two sessions annually, each session of three weeks' duration and each preceded by a pre-session working group of the Committee;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/4 of 6 October 1999, to provide the resources, including staff and facilities, necessary for the effective functioning of the Committee within its full mandate, in particular taking into account the entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

13. *Urges* Governments, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental as well as non-governmental organizations to disseminate the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto;

14. *Encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their mandates, as well as Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, to continue to assist States parties, upon their request, in implementing the Convention, and in this regard, encourages States parties to pay attention to the concluding comments as well as the general recommendations of the Committee;

15. *Encourages* all relevant parts of the United Nations system to continue to build women's knowledge and understanding of and capacity to utilize human rights instruments, in particular the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto;

16. *Welcomes* the submission of reports by the specialized agencies at the invitation of the Committee on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities and the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the work of the Committee, and encourages the agencies to continue to submit reports;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VI
The critical situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/140 of 17 December 1999, in which it, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the proposal for a new working method of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women through the establishment of an electronic Gender Awareness Information and Networking System, and urged Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute or consider increasing their contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Reiterating paragraph 85 (c) of the outcome document[66] of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", which called for support for national efforts, particularly in developing countries, for enlarged access to new information technology as part of the efforts to develop collaborative research, training and information dissemination, including through the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System being developed by the Institute, while at the same time supporting traditional methods of information dissemination, research and training,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/24 of 28 July 2000, by which article VI, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Institute[67] was amended with the aim of allowing the Institute to fund its activities on the basis of voluntary contributions from States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations, including the United Nations Foundation, private sources and other sources, in accordance with article VII of the Statute,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[68] which provides an overview of the current situation of the Institute;

2. *Acknowledges with appreciation* that, despite severe limitations, and in compliance with the request of the General Assembly in resolution 54/140, the Institute translated the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System into Spanish and is in the process of initiating translation into other official languages of the United Nations;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the current efforts being made by the office of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, for the revitalization of the Institute;

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[66] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A-S/23/10/Rev.1), chap. III.

[67] A/39/511, annex.

[68] A/55/385.

4. *Expresses grave concern* over the following matters:

(a) Despite the revitalization and fund-raising efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and the Institute, contributions have not reached the level required to enable the Institute to operate beyond 31 December 2000;

(b) The lack of resources to ensure the future of the only research and training institute for the advancement of women within the United Nations system;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly during its fifty-fifth session on additional possibilities to support the Institute in fulfilling its personnel and administrative needs in conformity with article VII of its Statute;

6. *Decides*, in view of the difficult financial situation of the Institute to provide it with financial assistance on a non-recurrent basis, in a manner to be determined, in order to enable it to continue its activities throughout 2001;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that continue to contribute to and support the activities of the Institute;

8. *Urges* Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to or consider increasing their contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute to facilitate the ongoing programmes and activities of the Institute;

9. *Invites* the Institute to intensify its campaign to raise funds and attract support from, inter alia, private sector foundations and corporations for its activities;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in his reports on the activities of the Institute detailed information on the financial flows of the Trust Fund and the utilization of the Institute's resources, in keeping with similar reports on such institutes as the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

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36. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Note by the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women.[69]

[69] See A/55/271.